

and misled the purchaser in that the article did not contain orange juice, but, in truth and in fact, contained a substance flavored with oil of orange. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of, and was sold under the distinctive name of, another food product, to wit, orange squeezer.

On November 19, 1920, the Chicago Beverage Co., Chicago, Ill., claimant, having admitted the material allegations in the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be surrendered and delivered to said claimant upon payment of all the costs of the proceeding and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department and of the United States marshal for said district.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8827. Misbranding of Bick's Sextone Pills. U. S. \* \* \* v. 11 Packages and 4 Packages of Bick's Sextone Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. Nos. 13689, 13690. I. S. Nos. 440-t, 455-t. S. Nos. C-2333, C-2334.)

On or about September 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 boxes and 4 boxes of Bick's Sextone Pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Gotebo, and Erick, Okla., respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about January 15, 1920, by the Palestine Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Bick's Sextone Pills;" (box) "Sexton Pills \* \* \* Composed of \* \* \* Aphrodisiac Agencies \* \* \*."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of two preparations, chocolate-colored pills and orange-colored pills. The chocolate-colored pills consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, iron oxid, a small amount of plant extractives, and sugar. The orange-colored pills consisted essentially of finely divided metallic iron, nuxvomica alkaloids, and calcium carbonate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements borne on the label, with respect to the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent as the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 15, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8828. Misbranding of Bick's Daisy 99. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Bottles of Bick's Daisy 99. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13643. I. S. No. 448-t. S. No. C-2458.)

On or about September 28, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 bottles of Bick's Daisy 99, remaining unsold in